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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,284	04/19/2007	Anwar Abumustafa	688.1076	8086
	7590 11/09/2010 avidson & Kappel, LLC nue		EXAMINER	
485 7th Avenue			BAYOU, AMENE SETEGNE	
14th Floor New York, NY 10018			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3746	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/09/2010	PAPER

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/590,284	ABUMUSTAFA, ANWAR	
Examiner	Art Unit	
AMENE S. BAYOU	3746	

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The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress		
THE REPLY FILED <u>14 October 2010</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS A	PPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	R ALLOWANCE.			
1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following rapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apple for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidaviral (with appeal fee) in compliance	t, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request		
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adno event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth tter than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	g date of the final rejection	n.		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extruder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount of hortened statutory period for reply origi	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	te extension fee e action; or (2) as		
<ol> <li>The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi AMENDMENTS</li> </ol>	sion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be  (a) They raise new issues that would require further core  (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below  (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bett appeal; and/or  (d) They present additional claims without canceling a content of the second c	nsideration and/or search (see NOT w); er form for appeal by materially rec	E below); ducing or simplifying th			
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).  4.  The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12  5.  Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):  6.  Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s).					
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [ how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 7-13. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		l be entered and an ex	xplanation of		
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary</li> </ol>	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	ıl and/or appellant fails ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1)	s to provide a		
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER		•			
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:  See Continuation Sheet.					
<ul><li>12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i>(s). (</li><li>13. ☐ Other:</li></ul>	r 1 0/30/00) Paper NO(\$)				
/Devon C Kramer/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3746	/Amene S Bayou/ Examiner, Art Unit 3746				

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant's argument is not found persuasive In re claim 7 applicant on page 2 paragraph 3 argued that there is no motivation for skilled in the art to modify the admitted prior art (AAPA) based on the teaching of Nirasawa. Aplicant argued that passage 44 of Nirasawa is not an outflow groove. Applicant argued further asserted that examiner has excercised an impermissible hindsight for combining the refrences. Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Contrary to applicant's assertion Nirasawa's passage 44 as shown in figure 1is an outflow groove in the sense that it communicates flow of fluid to an outlet I3 denoted by arrow as "to lubrication oil passage". And the spool 40 is clearly a piston. The shape of Nirasawa's groove 44 is very similar to applicant's claimed expanding grove "31" shown in figure 2. As pointed out in the office action a skilled in the art could have immediately appreciated such aerodynamic shape of the external groove of Nirasawa and would have modified the modified valve of AAPA and Termanesen et al to reduce flow losses and achieve higher efficiency. In addition please also note that an expanding flow structure, as very known in the art, is also used to reduce speed of flow. Finaally please note that In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Also note that The Supreme Court in KSR reaffirmed the familiar framework for determining obviousness as set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co. (383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966)), but stated that the Federal Circuit had erred by by concluding "that a patent claim cannot be proved obvious merely by showing that the combination of elements was obvious to try" (Id.); and (4) by overemphasizing "the risk of courts and patent examiners falling prey to hindsight bias" and as a result applying "[r]igid preventative rules that deny factfinders recourse to common sense" (Id.), KSR, 550 U.S.at \_\_\_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d at 1391.